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*A further list of the Specific Gravities of bodys, being
in proportion as the following numbers.*

P Ump water.	1000.
Fir dry	546.
Elm dry	600
Cedar dry	613
Walnut tree dry	631
Crab tree meanly dry	765
Ash meanly dry, and of the out- side lax part of the tree	734
Ash more dry, but about the heart	845
Maple dry	755
Yew of a Knot or root 16 years old	760
Beech meanly dry	854
Oak very dry, almost worm ea- ten	753
Oak of the outside sappy part, felld a year since	870
Oak dry, but of a very found close texture	929
The same tryed another time	932
Logwood	913
Claret	993
Moil cider not clear	1017
Sea-water settled clear	1028
College plain Ale the same	1028
Urine	1030
Milk	1031
Box the same	1031
Redwood the same	1031
Sack	1033
Beer Vinegar	1034
Pitch	1150
Pit-Coal of Staffordsh,	1240
Speckled wood of Virginia	1313

Lignum Vitæ	1327
Stone bottle	1777
Ivory	1826
Alabaster	1872
Brick	1979
Heddington stone, the soft lax kind	2029
Burford stone, an old dry piece	2049
Paving stone a hard sort from a- bout Blaidon	2460
Flint	2542
Glass of a quart bottle	2666
Black Italian marble	2704
White Italian marble tryed twice	2707
White Italian marble of another sort of a visibly closer texture	2718
Block tin	7321
Copper	8843
Lead	11345
Quicksilver	14019
Quicksilver	13593

The last Experiment was tryd with another quantity of quicksilver, which had been used in water in the preceding experiment: however I rather trust the last, for that I found a small mistake (tho' here in the calculation allowed for,) in the weight of the glass containig the Quicksilver in the tryal before.

The solids here mentioned, were examined *Hydrostatically* by weighing them in air and water; but the fluids, by weighing an equal portion of each in a glass holding about a quart. The numbers shew the proportion of gravity of equal portions of these bodys: but if of these bodys we take portions equally heavy, their magnitudes
will

will be reciprocally proportional to their correspondent numbers. e. g. a cubic foot of water is to a cubic foot of Alabaſter in gravity as 1000 to 1872; but a pound weight of water, is to a pound weight Alabaſter in magnitude, as 1872 to 1000. So that knowing by the former table, the weight of a cubic foot of water, and by this, the proportion in gravity betwixt water and Alabaſter; we may by the rule of 3 find the weight of a cubic foot of Alabaſter, and ſo of any other of theſe bodys; or we may know their magnitude by knowing their gravity. So that an irregular piece or quantity of theſe bodys being offered, 'tis but weighing them, and we may know their juſt magnitude without farther trouble.
